Murth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD. The terms of the Standard are as follows:

Semi-Weekly, six months, " three months, Weekly paper, aix months,

The government through its financial agents, and the rarious corporations and trading men, having estimated ave dollar Confederate bills at two-thirds of their value, we are compelled to do the same. Persons sending five dollar bills will be credited for two-thirds of their face and no more, and no bills due the office can hereafter be paid in fives, save at such discount. Twos and ones and new

Advertisements inserted at two dollars per square of ten lines or less, for first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion. The very large circulation of the Standard renders it a valuable medium for advertising.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

Read the excellent remarks of Gov. Graham in the Standard of to-day. They have the ring of the true metal. We trust Mr. Graham will write out his remarks in full for the press.

JOHNSTON COUNTY. - As we predicted, the Conservatives of Johnston have held a meeting, nominated a ticket of true men, and disposed of Messrs. Sanders, Woodall and Avera. Stronger or more suitable men could not have been nominated than Messrs. Snead, Smith and Banks. They will be elected by a large majority.

Stumping the State.

The Confederate of the 2d of June-one of the mercenary organs of Gov. Vance-contains a notice that the Governor will address the people from the 4th to the 22d June, commencing at Greensborough and ending at Lenoir. The Governor will thus be absent eighteen days, neglecting the business of his office and stirring up strife among the people.-Meantime we shall have a Deputy Governor in the person of some shade Aid-an officer unknown to the Constitution. It will be seen by the following notice, handed to

us in handbill form, that Gov. Vance has been using the Central Railroad to convey his partizan friends to hear him speak. The most rigid restrictions are imposed on citizens who travel, and many members of families who desire to visit sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals are prevented from doing so, and passes are required of all citizens who travel, men and women; but the partizans of Gov. Vance are invited to travel without passes, to hear him speak. The Governor seems to have come to the conclusion that he has some special personal interest in the public property. The pets and favorites who surround him are permitted to purchase supplies for their families from the State stores at low prices, while the people are stinted and suffering for the necessaries of life; and he sends off his cotton on a State steamer to purchase his Yankce and European luxuries, and uses the Railroads to transport his friends from point to point to hear him

"Gov. VANCE .- An extra train will be run on on Tuesday, the 24th of May.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire to hear Governor Vance's address, can leave Greensborough and other points on the Road in the morning, and re-

Agents will issue return tickets for one fare.

Train will leave Greensborough at 8, A. M. McLean's. 8.45, 9.15, Gibsonville. Shops, Graham, 9.40, 9.50, Haw River.

Mebane's, And arrive at Hillsborough, T. J. SUMNER, By order of Engineer and Sup't."

THE AGITATOR.—But for the strife and agitation Gov. Vance is creating in the State by his stump harangues, and the neglect of the business of his office by which many of the people are suffering inconvenience, we should thank him, so far as we are concerned, for his efforts before the people. He loses votes by these efforts wherever he makes them. We have reliable information to this effect from Fayetteville, Snow Camp, Hillsborough, and other points. A friend writing us from Snow Camp, says:

"We are all right up here. Gov. Vance made no impression in his favor by his speech. He let off his gas to no purpose at Snow Camp. So long as you stand up for the people and their rights they will stand by you."

Gov. Vance will not poll more than seven votes, if that many, or if any at all, at Stout's, where the Snow Camp people vote; while his opponent will get from seventy to eighty. Mark the prediction.

PUTTING ON AIRS.-Col. McRae, one of the mercenary Editors of the Confederate-the organ of the "patriots and property holders"-is putting on airs. In one of his notices of the Hampton slander against us he says:

"In the meantime Mr. Holden ought not to be permitted to make this a question of a political campaign. In our opinion, it is a question for a judge and jury first; and for the people afterwards.

That is, the Ex-Colonel wants us arrested. Will he turn common informer? We now tell him and all the other mercenary supporters of Gov. Vance, that our skirts are as clear of treason as theirs can be, and that we are and have been truer to the South than they have been or can be. Our devetion to the South is disinterested and patriotic; their devotion, what there is of it has been bought and paid for. When the money gives out the devotion will perish.

Come on with your judge and jury, Col. McRae. All we ask is, that none of your political associates shall sit upon the jury, and that no friend of ours will offer a fee large enough to induce you to ap-

The Ex Colonel in just now putting on airs. After the first Thursday in August, when the people shall have voted, all the starch will be out of him. But we give him notice that if the war should be in progress on the first of January, 1865, and he should be a conscript as he was when Gov. Vance saved him from service by not requiring him to settle his accounts, we shall not interfere to shield him from Yankee bullets. The place for him is not in the shade, but close to the flashing of the guns.

The Richmond Examiner says that Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, has so conducted his business that though the creator of millions of paper money, with full power to print and sign, and with a large number of clerks employed, he finds the treasury empty with not a dollar to pay off just claims with. This accounts for the fact that so many of our soldiers cannot get their pay, which has been due them in some cases for six and nine months. Verily, this Confederacy is sadly afflicted with such officers as Mr. Memminger. But there is no remedy. The President will not remove

Meekly

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made propositions to them to introduce resolutions

calling for a Convention for the purpose of seceding

from the Confederacy." And also, the charge by a

correspondent in the Conservative, that Gov. Vance

said "that Mr. Holden had declared to two or three

members of the Legislature that he advocated a

Convention of the State for the purpose of carrying

the State out of the Southern Confederacy." We

could not imagine what could be the foundation for

this charge. We simply denied it, stating that

when we saw the certificates we should be better

able to comprehend and characterize it. And lo,

the mountain has labored and the mouse has ap-

peared! A batch of certificates has been publish-

ed, gotten up by Gov. Vance, and based, as a mat-

ter of course, on an alleged private conversation, in

one of which certificates Mr. W. W. Hampton, one

of the Commoners from the County of Wilkes, says

that "on one occasion, during the session of the

Legislature last November, in the Commons Hall,

near the fireplace to the left of the Speaker's desk,"

he heard "W. W. Holden say, that the Legislature

should call a Convention of the State immediately,

and take the State out of the Confederacy," and,

says he, "mark my prediction, in less than six

months you will see that I am right." Mr. Horton,

of Watauga, says he "happened to be near and

overheard something that was said about the Con-

federate government, but what particular subject

was spoken of I did not understand "-and he then

repeats that we uttered substantially the language

attributed to us by Mr. Hampton. Col. Gentry, of

Ashe, and Mr. Wellborn, of Wilkes, are introduced

to prove that Mr. Hampton repeated this alleged

expression of ours soon afterwards to Col. Gentry.

And now, what does it amount to? In the first

place we declare most emphatically that we have

no recollection of any such conversation; and sec

ondly, that if any such conversation occurred, we

used no language the meaning or purpose of which

was to call a Convention to secode from the govern

ment. Mr. Horton, who is an intelligent gentle

man, admits that "he overheard something that was

said about the Confederate government, but what

particular subject was spoken of he did not under

stand," thus leaving the inference, if such conver-

sation took place, that much more was said than

that repeated in a parrot-like manner by Mr. Hamp

ton. But Mr. Hampton, who is a stupid, uninform

ed person, and incapable of comprehending either a

ent in an argument, would have the public believe

that we rushed into his presence near the fireplace

and made the declaration attributed to us. How ab

surd! It is our habit, and indeed our business to

talk as well as write. We engage in hundreds of con

versations during a month of which we retain no

distinct recollection, and we cannot, therefore, be

sure, as no one can be sure, that we have not used

certain words or expressions. It would be wonder-

ful, indeed, if we could recollect all that we say in

these conversations among friends, or all that is

said to us. But the gist of the charge is that we

desired a Convention to secede from the govern-

ment. This we solemnly deny. There is no truth

in the charge. Our whole record and all our con-

versations with our intimate friends have been the

other way. We desired a Convention to cave, not to

destroy the government. We may mention, as among

our intimate political and personal friends, Col. Russ,

Secretary of State, Mr. Pennington, of the Progress,

Dr. J. T. Leach, Calvin J. Rogers, Esq., Green H.

Alford, Esq., Maj. W. D. Jones, Maj. W. A. Smith,

of Johnston, Col. Harris and Mr. Carpenter, of

Rutherford, and we can confidently appeal to them

to say if we have ever proposed to them to call a

Convention to secede from the government. And

we can go further, and remind the Hon. Sion H.

Rogers and Williams Laws, Esq., of this County,

of a conversation which occurred between us in

our office, about the 22d of January last, and we

could appeal to them to say, if in that conversation

we breathed a word which showed a purpose on

our part to secede from the government. Is it at

all probable that we should have concealed the

views attributed to us by Mr. Hampton from all

our readers, and from all our intimate friends, and

should have chosen the lobby of the House of Com-

mons, near the fireplace, and him as the special ves-

sel into which to empty these views? Why, fellow-

citizens, the charge will not bear stating. It is

ridiculously false upon its face. It is not for us to

refresh the leaden memory of Mr. Hampton; we

could not do if we would, for we have no recollec-

tion of the conversation; but we say to him that

the statement of a man of honor ought to be as

carefully made as if delivered under oath, and that

when he comes forward to act again as a willing

witness for Executive power, he should bear in

mind the solemn injunction of the oath itself to

tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but

the truth." The "whole truth" is never told

when a statement is garbled or perverted from its

And if there be any thing in this charge, why

has it slept so long? If it be true, and if it be

treasonable, why does not Gov. Vance arrest us

No, fellow-citizens, you will hear no more of it after

the election. It is used for two purposes - one to

put us on the defensive-the other we will not state.

Gov. Vance knew that he had committed himself to

secession in a certain event, in his Favetteville

speech, and to break the force of this admission he

trumped up this alleged private conversation against

"The people of North-Carolina went into this

thing reluctantly, and will not go out of the Con-

federacy. I can conceive of circumstances under

which it might be necessary. IF THE FOR

TUNES OF WAR TURN AGAINST US. IT

MAY BE NECESSARY." See his Tayetteville

speech as published in the Confederate and Wil-

mington Journal " If the fortunes of war turn

against us" the Governor would secede-would de-

sert his allies of the South-would make terms with

Lincoln! There it is, publicly uttered. No pri-

rate conversation about that-no certificates neces-

sary to prove the declaration. But his partizans,

who are reviling and slandering us on the basis of

an alleged private conversation, will declare that

us. In that speech he said :

long sentence, or a contingency, or even a state

This is the substance of the charge.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNE: DAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

THE MELLIN TARRAMETER CARREST MATERIAL WAS DAILY OF THE WILL THE STATE OF THE STATE

the above declaration, because it proceeded from Hard Run-More Humbuggery. We noticed in our issue of the 27th May, a statethe Governor, is all right, and that, if he says in one breath he may go out of the Confederacy, in ment made to us by a friend in Smithfield that Gov. another he says he will not. We confess the above Vance had said, in his speech in that place, that he sentences in juxtaposition present the Governor in could "prove, by two or three as respectable members as there are in the Legislature, that we had about as consistent an attitude as he generally oc

> We publish to-day a very able and instructive communication over the signature of "A Western Farmer," exposing the historical mistakes in Gov. Vance's Wilkesborough speech. The writer exhibits the fruits of great research and thorough

The Personal Liberty Act, and the Resolutions protesting against the suspension of Habeas Corpus.

knowledge of the points of which he treats.

Two of the most important measures passed at the recent session of our Legislature are the personal liberty act, introduced by Mr. Boyden, of Rowan, and the resolutions introduced by Mr. Warren of Beaufort, protesting against the act suspend ing habeas corpus and demanding its repeal. The latter we have already published, and the former we give as follows :-

AN ACT more effectually to secure the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and to prevent the transportation of citizens in civil life beyond the limits of the State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem bly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is here by enacted by the authority of the same, That any person as to whom a writ of habeze corpus has been ssued and served, who wilfully tails or refuses, under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the Judge or court thereon before whom the same is to be heard, or who knowingly or intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to permit any person upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consuit with and have the assistance of counsel, for the purpose of suing out or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged, when the Judge or Court so orders, shall be guilty of a high musdemeanor, and, on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one

shall, under any pretence whatsoever, transport be-yond the limits of this State, by force or violence, any person in civil life, such person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person in civil life shall be transported beyond the limits this State, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this act, the Governor of the State shall forthwith demand him of the authorities of the Confederate States where such person may be

Read three times and ratified in General Assem-R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.

GILES MEBANE, S. S. The foregoing measures would of themselves, i nothing else had been done beyond providing the necessary means to carry on the government, have reflected lasting credit on the General Assembly. In our paper of the 17th May we said :

"We publish below, to refresh the minds of our readers on the subject, the act of the Confederate Congress suspending the privilege of the writ o habeas corpus. We verily believe, with Mr. Vice President Stephens, that this act was unnecessary that it is unconstitutional, and that it was passed "control certain elections and expected assemblages in North-Carolina-to put a puzzle upon certain presses and a bit in the mouth of certain speakers in that State." This being the fact, it is especially incumbent on our Legislature to protes against the act and to demand its repeal; and it is to be regretted that Gov. Vance did not at once convene the Legislature so that this protest and the Legislature, so that this protest and Georgia Legislature acted on the subject. The protest of this State would have carried with it much more moral weight if it had been made promptly; and this would have been done but for the fact that Gov. Vance substantially endorsed the suspension of the writ in his Wilkesborough speech, and but for the further fact that he was not dis posed at that time to trust the people's representa-

tives. What he will say now remains to be seen. The passage of these measures was in strict accordauce with the principles and doctrines of the Standard. We did not concern ourselves while the members were here to know who they were for or who they were against for Governor. We buttonholed no member, and we had no crowd of favorites and dependents to button-hole them for us and solicit their influence and support. We had too much respect for the representatives of the people, and too much self-respect to adopt such a course. It is enough for us that the General Assembly, by handsome majorities, in spite of the treachery of Gov. Vance to civil liberty and in spite of his Destructive friends, has given practical evidence of its devotion to those principles by which alone our free institutions can be preserved. Whatever may happen in the future, we shall prove true to those principles and to the good old State of North-Carolina.

The yeas and nays were not called in the Senate on Mr. Boyden's measure on its final passage, because, as we suppose, the sense of the body was reached on the following amendment offered by Mr.

not apply to any cases mentioned in the act of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. YEAR-Messra Ayeock, Carraway, Dickson, El-

lis, Faison, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman. Pitchford, Powell, Wiggins-11. NAYS-Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham,

Warren, Wooley-22. The vote in the Commons was as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Amis, Bernhardt, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Carpenter, Carson, Carter, Cowles, Craig Duke, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hamp ton, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Howard Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Lyle, Mann of Pasquetank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins Riddick, Ratter, Robbins, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Wallen, Walser, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—54. NAYS-Messra Costner, Harris of Cabarrus, Hen-

derson, Henry of Henderson, Person, Richardson Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Spruill, Williams—11 It will be seen that Mesays. Wiggins, Harris of Oabarrus, Henry of Henderson, Richardson, and Spruill, Vance Conservatives of the crocked sect,

voted against the measure. We shall have the pleasure of laying Mr. Boyden's remarks on this important measure before our readers at an early day.

Standard.

PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS.—The staple of Gov. Vance's stump harangues, and of his two organs in this City, seems to be private conversations. H commenced this sort of warfare at Fayetteville, athe seems determined to keep it up. We shall no imitate him. We could fill our columns, if we chos to do so, with private conversations with Gov. Vanc. and his friends. But we would not do this, if we were sure it would secure our election, and if we knew it could be secured in no other way. We shall refer to these conversations only in self-defence, and in doing so we shall be as careful as possible not to involve gentlemen in unpleasant situa-

For example, Gov. Vance charges on the basis c private conversation that we desired a Convention in November last to secede from the government, and a detached sentence attributed to us is used to prove the charge. We reply, that if we were disposed to assail Gov. Vance in this way, we could prove that he said in September last, "the Confederate cause is gone," and also that "the people ought to tear up the Railroad bridges to prevent the passage of troops." It would be exceedingly unjust to him to use these detached expressions o his, without the circumstances and the language that accompanied them. Under the circumstances. they were natural. No one blamed him for them then, as we do not now.

But the storm against us is not yet at its height. Our whole life is to be explored, and words uttered in the confidence of private life are to be brought out and used against us. The "detectives" are busily engaged. Conversations are to be repeated, or imagined, or manufactured to suit the occasion. Gov. Vance is to get these conversations up through his "detectives," and his two mercenary organs in this City are to publish them. We see that the ireful little gentleman, (Col. McRac,) who edits the Confederate, threatens us with more of these private conversations. What would he think if we were to condescend to imitate his example and repeat the very chaste and elegant conversation in which he indulged towards some members of the House of Commons, in the hall of that body, some days since?

The truth is, this whole business of raking up and repeating private conversations for political effect, is to the last degree disgusting and discreditable. We do not see how any decent gentleman can do such a thing. It is tolerated in no other State of the Confederacy but North-Carolina,

The Wilmington Journal publishes a letter from a soldier in Virginia, in which he says: "We call on Gov. Vance now for his liquor that he promised us if we would take the starch out of Grant; for it is done, he is as limber as a rag." Gov. Vance denies in his speeches that he made this promise to soldiers. If City reports be true, we fear the "liquor" thus promised has gone in another direction. If the secrets of one of the State departments here could be laid bare, it might be found that at least a barrel of the blockade article has sparkled and disappeared without the soldiers having tasted a drop of it. Who acted as tapster on the occa-

We learn that on the last day of the session, in the House of Commons, while Mr. Boyden's personal liberty bill was pending, many of the Destructives winced and made efforts to avoid voting. True to their instincts as Destructives, they sought to destroy the organization of the House when they found they could not control that body against the principles of liberty. We learn that Mr. Ex-Commissioner and Mr. Ex Candidate McRae, with several Confederate dependents, were anxious spectators of the scene, no doubt doing all they could to induce their partizans to disorganize the House. But on motion of Mr. Cowles, a call of the House was had, action was pressed with an iron hand, and the vote at last reached a quorum-54 for, and 11 against the bill. On motion of Mr. Cowles, Dr. Love, of Haywood, and Mr. Peebles, of Northampton, were censured by a vote of the House and fined \$50 each for contempt of that body in not attending and voting on

This is Commencement week at the University of this State, at Chapel Hill. We learn there are eight graduates, and from forty to fifty matriculates. In 1860, before the war, there were about five hundred matriculates, and some seventy to eighty grad nates. This is the only University in the South, we believe, which has continued regularly to dispense its benefits during the war. We trust the institution may go through the war, and come out of it prepared for still greater usefulness. If some of our friends, as heretofore, will send us an account of Commencement we will take pleasure in laying it before our readers.

To the Sheriffs and Tax-Collectors of North-

The following is a copy of so much of an ac passed at the last session of the General Assembly as relates to the currency in which taxes may be

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem bly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all taxes due to the State or counties and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, all payments for entries of public lands, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or counties, may be paid in Treasury notes of the Confederate States under five dollars, or in the new issue authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress, ratified the 17th of February, 1864—and all such dues may be paid during the present year in the old issues of Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars up to fifty dollars, both inclusive, less thirty three id one third per cent, the tax imposed by the act

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the act ratifled July 3d, 1863, entitled "an act in relation to the payment of taxes" and for other purposes, and so much of section second of the Ordinance No. 35 of the State Convention, ratified 26th February, 1862, as directs the receiving of Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes and all other dues. are hereby repealed.

Owing to considerations explained in my late report to the General Assembly, our Treasury notes f less denomination than a dollar are not exchanged for Confederate notes, but these change notes will be exchanged for North Carolina Treasury notes of larger denomination, or for coupons from our State bonds. On presentation by you or any other person at this department of any amount our notes above a dollar, or our due coupons, change notes for the same amount will be exchanged for them. This exchange may be effected through the agency of the Southern Express Co.
JONATHAN WORTH

Dr. J. T. LEACH.—The Richmond Examiner of fects to sneer at the Hon. James Thomas Leach, of Johnston, the representative from the 8d District of this State in Congress, on account of his efforts to secure an honogable peace. Dr. Leach is a physician and plain farmer, and is no politician. He is highly esteemed where he is best known for his sound common sense, correct judgment, and inflexible adherence to his convictions of right. He is one of the people, and has thus far shown himself their faithful representative. Power can neither intimidate nor seduce him. He has shown an aptness and fitness for his place to a remarkable degree, during the few weeks he has been in his seat. He has met the shrewdest and ablest politicians from other States, and has made reputation by the pointed and admirable manner in which he has borne himself in his discussions with them.-Above all, he is a peace man as true as the needle to the pole. The Examiner will neither increase its influence in this State nor subserve the cause of truth and good government by its attacks on the

WHOLE NUMBER 1516.

Capt. Pierce gives notice in the papers that straw is urgently needed at the Raleigh hospitals to make bedding for the wounded soldiers. Farmers who have the article to spare will no doubt cheerfully send it in. Let every thing be done that can be to mitigate the sufferings of these gallant men.

representative from the 8d District.

We see it stated that at the late session of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Charlotte, N. C. the schism which has so long existed in that de-nomination was healed, and the two schools, old and new, united.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. - If the half that we hear of suffering and distress in the Western counties be true, the condition of many of the people is pitiable indeed. There is much suffering for want of food, and we learn by letter that there have actually been some cases of starvation in some of those counties bordering on the Tennessee line. In fact the whole country, beyond the Blue Ridge, has been almost literally stripped, and the best and most intelligent citizens are apprehensive of results. With tithe tax, impressments and the plundering of marauding bands they have but little left, and now the boys from seventeen are being taken away, and the prospect for the coming harvest is not en couraging. There are but few slaves in those mountain counties, and the able bodied men are nearly all in the war, leaving only the old men, women and children to labor on the farms.

We learn that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, induced the authorities to exempt ten of the poor mountain counties of that State from conscription. Why could not a similar favor be extended to those coun ties in this State lying beyond the Blue Ridge, es-pecially as to the boys from 17 to 18 years of age?—

The Latest News.

MONDAY, May 80th: - Gen. Grant having crossed the Pamunky in full force, has begun entrenching along the Tolopotamoy Creek, his line extending irregularly from Hanovertown on the Pamunky to Gilman's mills on the road leading from Mechanicsville to Old Church. The Tolopotamoy Creek is in the shape of an elbow, the curve being within 9 miles of Richmond. It is between the Chickshomony and Pamunky.

A raiding party made a descent upon Hungary Station upon the Frederickburg railroad at one

At three o'clock our troops were in line of battle near Atley's Station upon the Virginia Central Railroad. An early collision was looked for. It is said that Grant does not mean to fight any more. but will rely mainly upon entrenching.

An army correspondent of the World is reported to have been captured to-day with papers on his

person showing a loss of one sixth in Sedgewick's corps, since the campaign begun.

mand of the Cavalry of our army this morning. The enemy are reported to be embarking their troops at Bermuda Hundred, under protection of their gunboats. Butler will probably reinforce Grant and with their united columns make a move upon Richmond. Nothing later has been heard from Gen. Sigel, who was repulsed in Western Virginia by Breckinridge, in attempting to form a junction with Grant. We supposed the coast is now clear and he will turn up in few days. Our troops are represented to be in fine spirits.

and a Richmond correspondent of the Recorder says that Lee has been strongly reinforced.

European intelligence of the 4th inst, says that

the Georgia is now lying in the Mersy to be sold. Her officers were entertained at a dinner of the Liverpool Southern Club. An effort would be made to retain her crew to man the Alexandria. No result has been arrived at by the London conference A general European war is apprehended. A Span ish Admiral had seized the Chincha Islands which belong to Peru.

We have advices from Georgia of Saturday last dated New Hope the 29th. Jackson's dismounte cavalry engaged the enemy on our left. Gen. Bates was then ordered to feel their position. He deployed his command as skirmishers and drove in those of the enemy, taking possession of their works. He then ordered a charge to be made, but ascertaining that the enemy were in force counter-manded the order, which did not reach Lewis' brigade of the 2d, 4th and 5th Kentuckians, who gal lantly rushed forward, leaped the breastworks and found themselves confronted by Logan's 15th army corps. One hundred of them were killed, wounder

The Senate passed a bill to-day (the 80th) allowing commissioners under the act of habeas corpus \$250 per month and then resolved itself into secret session. The House resolution in reference to Secretary Memminger was referred to the judiciary committee. A resolution was adopted extending the session of Congress to the 7th of June. The President had vetoed the bill establishing a General

Turspay, May 31st :- A fight occurred yesterday about 3 o'clock, at Bethesda Church on the Me-chanicsville road 9 miles from Richmond. There was a considerable engagement between a portion of Early's and Rodes' divisions and the 5th corps of Yankee infantry. We attacked the enemy for the purpose of discovering his position and found him massed and strongly entrenched on our right. The fight lasted about two hours, and we drove them back about a mile and a half to their entrench ments, from which it was impossible to dislodge them. Our loss was about 800 wounded and 50 killed, among the former Col. Willis of the 12th Georgia, and Maj. Smith, 45th N. C. T. Among the latter Col. Terrell, 18th Va., who was mortally wounded and left in front of the enemy's breast works. We captured about 180 prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is supposed to be heavier than ours.4

Heavy camponading was heard this, Tuesday, morning in the direction of Mechanicsville. There was skirmishing also in Mahone's front but no gen-

Later intelligence says that Daniel's and Battle's

brigades flanked the enemy's skirmishers yesterday evening and captured 120 prisoners of the 5th corps. Some heavy firing occurred upon our left also this morning, but the cuase was not yet ex-

The enemy were supposed to be still moving to-

wards our right in order to cover and use the York

Along Butler's line in Chesterfield County to-day comparative quiet prevailed. A little picket firing and the usual cannonading on the part of the ene-my's gunboats in James River was all that occurred

On the south bank of the Appointation, near Gat-Un the south bank of the Appointment, hear trac-lin's Farm in Prince George county, there was a sharp skirmish between a portion of Gen. Dearing's command and a lot of Butler's U. S. negro troops, commanded by men with white skins. The troops, commanded by men with white skins. The advantage, if any, remained with our troops, but a gentleman present thinks the loss inflicted was about equal. The enemy were strongly entrenched at Gatlin's, and their right flank protected by the Yankee guaboats, two of which moved up yesterday, and participated in the little fight which oc-

Our total casualties were four killed and nine

The heavy firing of Monday afternoon was caused by the opening of our batteries to ascertain the enemy's position, as stated yesterday. The gunboats participated, as usual, but our casualties were only

There was no official confirmation of the evacua tion of Chesterfield by Gen. Batler, but no doubt some portion of his forces have been sent off under Gen. Smith to reinforce Grant.

The weather was clear and warm The London correspondent of the New York Times of the 30th of April, says that a memorial from every part of the kingdom, under the auspices of the Clergy of the established church, will be shortly presented to Parliament, urglog the Government to use its influence to stop the American

There has been no fighting in Georgia since Saturday. Both armies are resting from the fatigue of the last 80 days. Small squads of prisoners continue to come in. About five hundred have been captured so far. The dust is almost insufferable.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution extending the session to the 7th of June, and was thiefly occupied in discussing a bill confining the power of impressment exclusive of the tithe collecors. The judiciary committee on motion of Mr. Hi'l were discharged from the further consideration of the habeas corpus question. The committee were of the opinion that it was inexpedient to legislate further on the subject at this time.

The report of the special committee in the House declared the seat of Mr. Cobb of Alabama vacant on account of disloyalty. The report was however recommitted with instructions to take additional testimony during the recess. The Senate bill doub-ling the pay and mileage of members of Congress

WEDNESDAY, June 1st:-The much looked for battle between Gens. Lee and Grant has not, yet regun, but the lines are in such close proximity

that it may be commenced at any moment. A large force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Ashland to day. Persons from that vicinity report that they saw a column of smoke ascending in the

direction of the town. Severe fighting has taken place to-day on our

A later despatch dated at Storr's Farm near Richmond says there was no general engagement to-day, but some fighting reported on Wilcox's front, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. Breckenridge has also been engaged to some extent, capturing one hundred prisoners from the 2d Yankee Corps, who are on their way to Richmond; also heavy; firing at one time in Kershaw's front, but believed to be nothing more than heavy skirmishing also heavy firing this evening in the direction of Bottom's bridge.

Yesterday evening our Cavalry fought the Yan-kee infantry near Coal Harbor and were pressed back until reinforced by our infantry. During this fight Maj. Flournoy, of the 6th Virginia, was killed.
There was also a cavalry fight near Beulah Church
on Monday evening, but it amounted to very little.
Prisoners captured report Grant out of rations—

quite possible. General engagement may occur to-The length of the lines of our army precludes

anything like accurate reports from the whole

The despatches of Monday last represented Gen. Grant's lines as extending from Hanovertown on the Pamunky to Gilman's Mills on the Mechanicsville road. It was then supposed that he would so extend his left flank as to cover and use the York River railroad. Bottom's Bridge is below the Railroad and Coal Harbor is in a few miles, at both of which places fighting has been going on. It is thought that he will now settle himself down, make the White House his base of supplies and begin the tedious process of entrenching and mining, unless he is attacked by Gen. Lee and a pitched battle forced on him. But as the Sentinel says "it is time for us all to cease speculations as to Grant's movements and

attend to the facts. He has been offering fight when we thought he was retreating, and retreating when we thought he was offering fight; he has been advancing when he was whipped, and heading up stream when he had every reason to hurry down. He has gone by the rule of military contrariness, and has always disappointed us whenever we supposed that he was acting sensibly or consistently with himself. We suppose that he has come to the final fight at last; though, warned by experience, we express the opinion with becoming

ceived at Richmond. All the Yankee wounded ex-cept forty have been removed from Fredericksburg preparatory to the evacuation of the city, Joshua Giddings dropped dead in Montreal on the

Mosby's men destroyed all the block houses and bridges from Union Mills to the Rapidan. Nothing of interest from either army.

Gold quoted at 186.

The Tribune gives particulars of an affray at a

Hotel in Washington between Vorhees and Senator Chandler, in which the latter was roughly handled. The collision grew out of remarks at the table made by Chandler against the copperheads.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser, dated Senatobia, 1st inst., gives Northern dates to the 28th. It contains many comments on the late Federal reverses and prognosticates Grant's success with the

The Metropolitan Record says these summary reverses are damaging to Federal pride, and believes the South can never be conquered. It is an undenisble fact that by these recent successes they have already achieved their independence.

The Ohio Orisis estimates that there will be quite

a loss in cereals in consequence of the reduction of labor, equal at least to 1200 millions bushels.

The New York Tribune says that a large number

of unassigned officers and 2000 men recently drafted in Connecticut signified their willingness to serve out the balance of their time or get off on medical

Congress. RICHMOND, June 1st, 1 p. m.—The Senate passed a bill regulating impressments, with amendments not affecting the main objects of the measure viz.: transferring the power of impressments, with limitations from military authorities to the collectors. Also passed the Senate bills authorizing the appointment additional Quartermasters and Commissaries .-The House was occupied in the further consideration of the bill amending the tax set. Various bills and resolutions were introduced .- Progress.

PRAY GEN. LONGSTREET Lykensuse, May 18 .- To Judge A. B. Longstreet; My wound is severe, but not dasgerous. It is through the neck and shoulder. I am improving.

J. LONGSTREET.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee has been received dated June lat, in which ha hays that Anderson and Hoke attacked the enemy that foreseen and drove them to their entrenchments. In the afternoon the enemy attracked Helh's division but vere repulsed by Cook and Kirkland. Breckenrings and Mahone drove them from the front and captured 150 prisoners. A portion of Gen. Butler's troops have landed at White House and are advancing up the

York river ribiroed from Tunstall's Statio Gen. Hoke's division had captured a battery, a stand of colors and some prisoners. The florthern papers say that I see has been congenerated and that the whole Yankea army has crossed the Pamunky and is advancing on Richmond.

Gold closed at 188 on the 80th ult. Col. Law-

rence Keitt of South-Carolina was severely wound